

UNIT -10-

FINDING WORK

VOCABULARY

application	طلب وظيفة	CV	السيرة الذاتية	Module	وحدة قياس
abbreviation	اختصار	degree	درجة	neighbourhood	الجوار
academic	أكاديمي	determine	يعزم علي	on time	في الميعاد
accountant	محاسب	difference	اختلاف	organize	ينظم
achievements	إنجازات	document	وثيقة	pass a test	يجتاز اختبار
activities	أنشطة	editor	رئيس تحرير	Pharmacist	صيدلي
ambition	الطموح	establish	يؤسس / يرسخ	pharmacy	صيدلية
ambitious	طموح	excel	يتفوق	previous	السابق
applicant	متقدم لوظيفة	existence	بقاء / وجود	products	منتجات
appointment	ميعاد	experience	تجربة / خبرة	profession	مهنة
assistant	مساعد / بائع	Far East	الشرق الأقصى	reputation	سمعة
attention	انتباه	fluent in	فصيح في	sales assistant	بائع
award	منحة / يمنح	focus on	يركز علي	share	يشارك
bilingual	يتحدث لغتين	gain	يكسب	single	أعزب
biology	بيولوجي	grade	درجة	skillful	ماهر
candidate	مرشح	graduate	خريج	sociable	اجتماعي
care for	يهتم بـ	hard skills	مهارات ثابتة	soft skills	مهارات شخصية
certificate	شهادة	High school	مدرسة ثانوي	status	حالة
charity	جمعية خيرية	interests	اهتمامات	suitable	مناسب
chemistry	كيمياء	leader	قائد / زعيم	trainee	متدرب
choir	الكورس	licence	رخصة	trainer	مدرب
conscientious	حي الضمير	make sure	يتأكد	travel round	يسافر حول
conscious	واعي	marital	خاص بالزواج	unsociable	انطوائي
contact	يتصل / اتصال	media	وسائل إعلام	voluntary	تطوعي
customers	عملاء	medical	طبي	vote for	يصوت لـ
customers	عملاء				

Definitions

🕒 applicant	someone who has formally asked for a job , a place at a college , etc.
🕒 appointment	A meeting that has been arranged for a particular time and place
🕒 candidate	Someone who tries to get a particular job
🕒 choir	A group of people who sing together
🕒 conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention

CV	a document that describes your education and the jobs that you have done.
Daycare centre	A place where people who are old or ill can be looked after during the day
established	describing a company or organization that has been in existence for ages
Fluent (in)	able to speak a language very well without stopping or making mistakes.
grade	A number or letter that shows how well you have done at school.
neighbourhood	a small area of a town or the people who live there.
pharmacy	a store or a part of a store where medicines are prepared and sold .
product	Something that is made or grown to be sold
reputation	The opinion that people have of a person , product , a company etc
sales	The total amount of something that is sold or the money made from it .
sociable	friendly , liking to be with other people.

Important abbreviations

BA	Bachelor of Arts	GSEC	General Secondary Education Certificate
BSc	Bachelor of science	IT	Information technology
CV	Curriculum vitae	MSc	Master of science
DOB	Date of birth	PhD	Doctor of philosophy

Words that go together

apply technology	يطبق التكنولوجيا الحديثة	obvious contradiction	تناقض واضح
constructive criticism	نقد بناء	permanent job	وظيفة دائمة
constructive role	دور بناء	prick of conscience	تأنيب الضمير
creative ideas	أفكار إبداعية	public amenities	المرافق العامة
current job	الوظيفة الحالية	revolutionary ideas	أفكار ثورية
economic sanctions	عقوبات اقتصادية	temporary job	عمل مؤقت
menial work	عمل وضيع	well- organized	منظم جيداً

Prepositions and Expressions

a long way from	على مسافة بعيدة من	make out	يري أو يسمع أو يفهم شئ بصعوبة
at the present time	في الوقت الحالي	make up for	يُعوّض
compete against	يتنافس ضد	paper shop	محل بيع الصحف
get on well with	ينسجم مع أو يكون على علاقة جيدة	relevant to	متصل بـ / ملائم لـ
have a good command of	لديه إلمام جيد بـ	score excellent	يحصل على تقدير امتياز
make for = head for	يتجه الي	work experience	خبرة العمل

Derivatives

apply	يتقدم لوظيفة	applicant	طالب وظيفة
appoint	يحدد - يعين	appointment	ميعاد
assist	يساعد	assistant	مساعد
conscience	ضمير	conscientious	حي الضمير
profess	يمارس مهنة	profession	مهنة
repute	سمعة	reputation	سمعة

Tapescript

Interviewer: Good morning, Mr Farag. Please sit down.

Mr Farag: Thank you.

Interviewer: First of all, thank you for sending us your CV. I see you have a degree in biology and chemistry from Alexandria University.

Mr Farag: That's right.

Interviewer: And you're twenty-five years old. Do you have a driving licence?

Mr Farag: Yes, I do. I passed my driving test last year.

Interviewer: What have you been doing since you left university?

Mr Farag: I've been working as a sales assistant in my uncle's pharmacy.

Interviewer: I see, so you have some sales experience. I wonder if you could tell me why you're leaving your uncle's company?

Mr Farag: Yes, of course. I should start by saying that I have gained a lot of useful experience working for my uncle, but I'm quite ambitious and I'd like to travel round in my job and visit other places.

Interviewer: Good. Does your uncle know you're trying to find another job?

Mr Farag: Yes, he does. He's encouraging me to look for jobs.

Interviewer: Good. And why do you want to work for us?

Mr Farag: My uncle's told me that yours is an established company with a very good reputation in the medical profession.

Interviewer: That's right.

Mr Farag: My uncle has sold your products for many years and has never had any problems with them.

Interviewer: And why do you think you'd be good at the job?

Mr Farag: Well, I've always been a conscientious worker and I'm a sociable person, so I'll enjoy meeting and talking to customers. I'm also well organised, so I'd always make sure I arrived on time for appointments.

Interviewer: Now at the moment, you're living with your parents in Nasr City. How would you feel if we asked you to work in another part of the country?

Mr Farag: That'd be no problem. If I were given the job, it wouldn't matter to me where I was living and working.

Interviewer: Fine. Thank you very much for your time, Mr Farag. We have your telephone number and email address. We aren't interviewing any more people today. I'll contact you on Saturday morning to let you know the result of this interview.

Mr Farag: Thank you very much. Goodbye.

Interviewer: Goodbye.



AHMED FAWZY

AHMED FAWZY

Home address : El Tonsy St, Bahary, Alexandria, Egypt

Contact Information

Phone : 102 03 48004

Email : ahmed.fawzy@me.edu

DOB : 17/05/1999

Nationality : Egyptian

EDUCATION

2015–2018 English Secondary School, Alexandria General Secondary

Education Certificate (GSEC) Thanawiya amma 2018 96%

2018–present English language, Cairo University

WORK EXPERIENCE

2016–2018 Editor of school magazine

ACHIEVEMENTS AND AWARDS

Academic : 2018 – Special award for highest grade in English language

Sports : University football club captain of first team

Other activities : Charity work in home neighbourhood – in daycare centre for older people

(two afternoons, camping member of school book club and school choir)

SKILLS

IT: Computing Grade 5

Experience in using Microsoft Office (Word and Excel)

Languages : Fluent in English A little spoken Spanish and French

INTERESTS

Sports : Football, squash, athletics

Travel : I enjoy meeting people from other countries. I have travelled to Europe and Australia. My ambition is to visit the Far East (China and Japan).

Language Notes

🕒 **on time** = punctual, not late في الوقت المحدد – بدون تأخير

✂ The train arrived on time.

♦ **in time** = early enough / soon enough في الوقت المناسب / مبكرا بما يكفي

🕒 **Wages** أجور بالساعة أو اليوم أو الأسبوع

• The workers went on strike because they wanted higher wages.

🕒 **Salary** مرتب شهري أو سنوي

✂ This bank manager gets a salary of 40,000 dollars a year.

♦ **Fare** أجرة مواصلات Taxi fare bus fare plane fare

♦ **Fees** رسوم أو أتعاب lawyer's fees أتعاب المحامي school fees رسوم مدرسية

♦ **Do a (history) project** يقوم بإعداد بحث أو دراسة في موضوع معين

🕒 **applicant** 🕒 **candidates** 🕒 **nominee**

• He was one of 30 **applicants** متقدم (بطلب كتابي) للحصول على شيء for the manager's job.

- There are only three **candidates** مرشح for the job.
- **Candidates** المتقدم لامتحان are not allowed to use a calculator in this exam.
- He was the only **nominee** (رسميا) لوظيفة هامة أو جائزة مرشح for the presidency.
- These days, women have as good an education as men.

- neighbours الجيران
- neighbourhood الجيرة
- neighbouring مجاور
- neighbourly متعاون

- ☞ **interview** مقابلة شخصية (لوظيفة) / مقابلة (إذاعية / تليفزيونية / صحفية)
- ☞ **appointment** موعد / ميعاد
- ☞ **conference** مؤتمر
- ☞ **meeting** اجتماع
- ☞ **Chat** دردشة

- ☞ I had an **interview** for a job with a publishing firm.
- ☞ I'd like to make an **appointment** with Doctor Evans, please.
- ☞ He attended a **conference** on women's rights
- ☞ I'm afraid she's in a **meeting** . I'll ask her to call you back later.
- ☞ Why don't you give me a call and we'll have a **chat**?

Language Functions

Questions often used during interviews

Questions	Answers
☞ Do you have any work experience?	☞ Yes, I worked as a secretary for an accountant for a year.
☞ What are your interests and hobbies?	☞ I enjoy meeting people from other countries. I have travelled
☞ Which exams have you passed?	☞ I passed all my school exams and I have a degree in business studies.
☞ Which skills have you got?	☞ I can speak English well and I can use Microsoft Word and Excel.
☞ Can you tell me about any awards or achievements?	☞ I have a special award for highest grade in English language

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

- Kareem's room is always so neat with a place for everything, because he's
a) fluent b) concientious c) sociable d) well-organised
- It's an employment crisis when you have 6,000 for only 300 jobs.
a) establishments b) applicants c) concerns d) skills
- The 21st century challenge for any country is to have a labour force.
a) happy b) skilled c) trainee d) fluent
- The general manager asked me to oversee the company's new
a) skills b) fluency c) trainees d) achievements
- Every has a stand or a shop that sells beans and falafel.
a) CV b) trainer c) module d) neighbourhood
- Each applicant must provide an up-to-date , showing their work history and education.

- a) CV b) module c) pharmacy d) ambition
- 7) The company hired Basma because she was knowledgeable, organised and
- a) conscientious b) soaking c) fancy d) applied
- 8) Nowadays teamwork is important to a company, so it helps to be
- a) skillful b) fluent c) ambitious d) sociable
- 9) Our local sells sweets and makeup as well as medicines.
- a) pharmacy b) CV c) applicant d) establishment
- 10) DOB refers to.....of birth.
- a. date b. nationality c. place d. address
- 11) The applicant must have a/anappearance.
- a. ugly b. unfriendly c. strange d. smart
- 12) Reham's job is.....,it lasts only for a limited time.
- a. vacant b. constant c. temporary d. permanent
- 13) This form needs to be filledto get this job.
- a. up b. in c. on d. with
- 14) At the moment, Mr Sadek is training to be an.....
- a. accountant b. accountancy c. account d. accounting
- 15) My son won a prize at school.....English language.
- a. in b. for c. with d. of
- 16) To pass the test, you must complete three.....
- a. models b. modeling c. modules d. molecules
- 17) All applicants should be.....30 years old. More than this is not accepted.
- a. on b. under c. over d. in
- 18) Ali is the most.....student in the class. He works hard and cares about what he does.
- a. unreliable b. conscientious c. ignorant d. illiterate
- 19) I need some medicine. Is there a nearby.....?
- a. work shop b. laundry c. pharmacy d. studio
- 20) My sister is a.....nurse at our local hospital. She Will get her qualification next year.
- a. trainer b. trainee c. training d. trained
- 21) Kasim is the most.....player in our team.
- a. skill b. skillfully c. beautiful d. skilful
- 22) When I go to university, I'm going to.....a modular science degree.
- a. do b. play c. make d. give
- 23) My daughter has the right.....for a job.
- a. imagination b. accommodation c. kinds d. qualifications
- 24) To apply.....a job, you must complete this form .
- a. in b. to c. fur d. on
- 25) Medical.....are needed for multi-national company in all governorate
- a. documents b. representatives c- hosts d. guides
- 26) Which qualifications and personal.....are necessary for this job?
- a. qualities b. quantities c. duties d. interests
- 27) Interested applicants are kindly requested to send theirto the mentioned address.
- a. PhD b. MSC c. CV d. VIP
- 28) He speaks English easily and smoothly. He is.....
- a. caring b. friendly c. fluent d. affluent
- 29) All applicants should.....a driving licence to be able to move freely.
- a. catch b. receive c. extract d. hold
- 30) 8)Without having excellent computer....., you won't be accepted for the job.

a. skills b. interests c. hobbies d. awards

2 Complete the following dialogue between Mohammed and Omar:

Mohammed : Why are you too worried about your father's health?
Omar :
Mohammed : Cancer ??
Omar : Only last week ?
Mohammed :?
Omar : Yes , he knew but
Mohammed : You father is a faithful and brave man
Omar :?
Mohammed : No , they didn't discover an effective medicine but it is treated chemically.
Omar :
Mohammed : Thanks for your kind feelings.

3 Translate into English:

1. تلعب المدرسة دورا فعالا ومؤثرا في خلق جيل واع بتحديات المستقبل

2. تبذل الحكومة قصارى جهدها لتخفيض الأسعار التي ارتفعت مؤخرا.

Structure

Reported statements

هناك طريقتين لإخبار شخص بما فعله شخص آخر وهما:

1- Direct speech: الكلام المباشر

في الكلام المباشر نقدم الكلمات الفعلية التي قيلت وتوضع بين علامتي التنصيص كما يلي

☉ Nabila: What did Ahmed say?

Ali : He said, "I want to be a doctor."

2- Reported speech: الكلام غير المباشر

وهو الكلام المنقول وفيه نغير الكلمات التي قيلت لتناسب مع الجملة وهناك بعض القواعد التي يجب اتباعها مثل الأزمنة والضمائر.

☉ Nabila: What did Ahmed say?

Ali : He said that he wanted to be a doctor.

الجملة الخبرية Statement

خطوات تحويل الجملة من كلام مباشر direct إلى كلام غير مباشر direct :

1. نحول فعل القول كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	direct	Reported
say to	Tell	say	say
says to	Tells	says	says
said to	Told	said	said

2. نحذف الأقواس ونربط بكلمة that التي يمكن الاستغناء عنها

3. نغير الضمائر حسب المعنى

4. إذا كان فعل القول مضارع نغير الضمائر فقط

أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضي نغير الأزمنة كما يلي:

Direct	Reported
Present simple مضارع بسيط	Past simple ماضي بسيط

Present continuous	مضارع مستمر	Past continuous	ماضي مستمر
Present perfect	مضارع تام	Past perfect	ماضي تام
Past simple	ماضي بسيط	Past perfect	ماضي تام
Past continuous	ماضي مستمر	Past perfect cont	ماضي تام مستمر
Present perfect cont	مضارع تام مستمر	Past perfect cont	ماضي تام مستمر

كما يتم تغيير الأفعال الناقصة كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
will	Would	can	could
shall	Should	won't	wouldn't
may	Might	must للضرورة	had to
can't	couldn't	must للتأكد	must have + pp

كما نغير أسماء الإشارة والمكان والكلمات الدالة على الزمن كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
this year / month	That year / month	these	those
here	There	now	then / at that time
ago	Before	today	that day
tonight	That night	tomorrow	the next (following) day
next year	the following year the year after	yesterday	the day before the previous day
last year	the year before the previous year		

Examples:

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
"It's a busy day," he said.
"I won't see anyone until I've finished," she said.
"I'm taking my brother to the airport," he said.
He said, "I want to be a doctor."
She said, "I worked yesterday."
He said to me, "I didn't finish my homework last night."
The doctor said to the patient, "You must take the tablets for a week."
Jack said, "He must be guilty!"

ملاحظات:

1- إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية لا يحدث أي تغيير. ونغير الضمائر فقط في حالة وجود

Said, a moment ago , just now

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said, "Water boils when it's heated."
- He said just now, "I'll visit you next week."

2- عندما يكون الكلام المباشر حقيقى فى لحظة الكلام يمكن أن يظل الزمن فى المضارع أو يتحول الى الماضى.

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
"I'm two metres tall," he said	He said he is two metres tall. He said he was two metres tall.

3- فى حالة قاعدة if يتغير الزمن فى الحالة الأولى فقط.

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said to me, "I'll buy a car if I have enough money."

4- فى حالة وجود جملتين تربطهما by and that / and added that

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said, "I can't do my homework today. I'll do it later."

5- يمكن أن نستخدم أفعال أخرى بدلا من say مثل

claim / complain / mention / indicate / assert / agree / promise / admit / explain

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said, "I'm a surgeon."
She said, "I spent a lot of time in hospital last year."
He said, "I won't tell anyone what you said."

6- الأفعال والتعبيرات الآتية تظل كما هى بدون تغيير would / should / could / might

used to / ought to / would rather / had better / would like / it is time

Direct Statement	Reported Statement
He said to me, "I'd like to go to the club."

2) Question الأسئلة

خطوات تحويل السؤال من كلام مباشر direct إلى reported كلام غير مباشر:

1- نحول فعل القول كما يلى

Direct	Reported
say / say to	ask
says / says to	asks
said / said to	asked

يمكن أن يبدأ السؤال غير المباشر بأحد التعبيرات الآتية:

I wonder – I don't know – I'd like to know – Could you tell me

He wanted to know – I have no idea

2- نحذف الأقواس و علامة الاستفهام و نربط ب:

أ. if / whether إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص.

ب. أداة الاستفهام إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بها.

3- نغير الضمائر حسب المعنى.

4- نستخدم الفاعل ثم الفعل مع حذف الفعل المساعد do / does / did.

5- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع نغير الضمائر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضى نغير الأزمنة والكلمات الدالة عليها و أسماء الإشارة و المكان.

Direct question	Reported question
"What are you doing?" I asked him.
"Have you watched the DVD? She asked me.
"Are you going out?" she asked him

He said to me, "Will you come soon?"
He said to her, "Do you need any help?"
"Where do you live?" He said
He said to me, "Why did you leave your last job?"

1- في حالة وجود سؤال و جملة نربطهما بـ and said that

Direct question	Reported question
He said, "When will you return? I shall be ready to meet you at any time."

2- في حالة وجود جملة و سؤال نربطهما بـ and asked

Direct question	Reported question
He said to me, "I'll travel tomorrow. When will you travel?"

3- إذا كان هناك سؤالين نربطهما بـ and .

Direct question	Reported question
My father said, "Why are you late? Did you miss the bus?"

3) Orders, requests and advice

الطلبات والأوامر والنصيحة

خطوات تحويل الطلب من كلام مباشر direct إلى كلام غير مباشر indirect:

1. نحول said to إلى asked / told / advised / warned / begged .

2. نحذف الأقواس و نربط بـ:

أ. to إذا كان الأمر مثبت

ب. not to إذا كان الأمر منفي.

3. نستخدم المصدر بعد to / not to .

4. إذا كان فعل القول مضارع تتغير الضمائر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضى نغير الأزمنة والكلمات الدالة عليها و أسماء الإشارة و المكان.

Direct	Reported
He said to me, "Open the door, please."
He said to me, "Don't play with fire."
He said to me, "If I were you, I should leave the town at once."

في حالة وجود جملتين أمر أو طلب نربطهما بـ and .

Direct	Reported
He said, "Study your lessons. Don't neglect them."

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

- 1) Hany was in Mansour for one week. Siham asked him what he there.
a) does b) doing c) has been doing d) had been doing

- 2) Mrs Osama asked me if my parents where I was.
a) knows b) knew c) had known d) know
- 3) Hassan wondered where the keys
a) put b) are putting c) were put d) are put
- 4) I didn't complete my homework yesterday. Today, Miss Eman asked why I it.
a) have completed b) completed c) wasn't completing d) hadn't completed
- 5) Rana asked if we to see Hamlet at the Shakespeare Festival next week.
a) have planning b) have been planned c) were planning d) plans
- 6) "Why do you want to study abroad?" - Yasser asked me why I to study abroad.
a) wants b) have wanted c) wanting d) wanted
- 7) "Hany, do you prefer ice cream or cake?" Grandpa asked Hany if he ice cream or cake.
a) is preferring b) had preferred c) preferred d) has preferred
- 8) "Who did you see over the holiday?" - asked me who I over the holiday.
a) sees b) had seen c) seen d) have seen
- 9) Mary.....me that she was moving to Cornwall the following year.
a) said b) told c) asked d) advised
- 10) The teacher.....the pupils to do the homework.
a) threatened b) offered c) promised d) reminded
- 11) My father asked me where he.....the newspaper.
a) can buy b) could buy c) buys d) will buy
- 12) Farid said that he couldn't accompany me as he.....work to do.
a) has b) will c) would d) had
- 13) Manal.....that she had taken my wallet .
a) denied b) promised c) begged d) offered
- 14) The criminal.....that he had committed the crime alone.
a) demanded b) threatened c) admitted d) offered
- 15) I asked the technician.....he had fixed my computer.
a) to b) if c) why d) that
- 16) Nancy.....me what I would buy for her birthday.
a) asked b) said c) begged d) ordered
- 17) My brother agreed.....me his digital camera .
a) to lending b) to be lent c) to be lending d) to lend
- 18) Most tourists.....that the hotel was too much expensive
a) complained b) suggested c) invited d) begged
- 19) My brother.....to tell Mum if I didn't stop making noise.
a) pleased b) threatened c) begged d) offered
- 20) Mr Sadekto drive me into the city centre.
a) said b) threatened c) ordered d) agreed
- 21) I asked Ramy if Ia look at his photo album.
a) may have b) will have c) might have d) can have
- 22) The scientist asserts that thereno life on other planets.
a) was b) had been c) would d) is
- 23) The young man said that he.....any more work the following day.
a) can't do b) couldn't do c) won't do d) hasn't done

- 24) I asked the tourist.....he was going to stay in Cairo.
 a) how long b) how old c) how far d) how fast
- 25) The expert said that hea new machine in the near future.
 a) would invent b) invented c) will invent d) had invented
- 26) The doctor asked the fat man he exercised.
 a) how old b) how high c) how often d) how many
- 27) They said that they.....early the next morning.
 a) had left b) would leave c) had been leaving d) will leave
- 28) She encouraged.....the job.
 a) to take b) that Frank should take c) Frank to take d) to Frank to take
- 29) They directed that the building.....
 a) be pulled down b) to be pulled down
 c) should be pulled down d) should pull down
- 30) She.....her holiday in Finland.
 a) told me about b) said about c) said me about d) told about

Read the passage then answer the questions:

When you cut your skin, you bleed. Every one knows that. If a person loses a great deal of blood, he will become ill and may die. At one time people drank blood to make them strong. When doctors understood how blood went around inside the body, they tried ways of giving blood to people who needed it. They used a rubber tube to take blood from healthy people and give it to people who needed it. This is called blood transfusion. The blood went through a rubber tube from the arm of the healthy person into the arm of the sick person.

But there were two problems. First it did not always work. Sometimes people died. Later, doctors found the reason for this. We do not all have the same kind of blood. There was another problem. To give blood of the right kind, the doctors had to find a person of the right blood group. Often they could not find a person in time. If they had a way to keep the blood until someone needed it, they could always have the right kind of blood. In the end, they found a way of keeping blood for a very long time. Now people can give or donate blood every three months, if they want to. The blood is put in bottles and then kept until someone needs it.

A- choose the correct answer from a , b , c ,or d

- 1- Youwhen you cut your skin .
 a. blood b. bleed c. lead d. breathe
- 2- In the past , people drank blood to be
 a. weak b. health c. ill d. strong
- 3- To give someone blood is called blood
 a. transfusion b. transportation c. transmission d. transaction
- 4-Now doctors can keep blood for.....
 a. 15 minutes b. 20 minutes c. a long time d. a short time
- 5- People don't usually haveblood group.
 a. the same b. different c. alike d. similar
- 6- To give something useful to someone means to
 a. bleed b. transform c. need d. donate

B -Answer the following questions:

7- What happens if a person loses a great deal of blood?

.....

8- What is meant by blood transfusion?

.....

9- Why did some people die during blood transfusion?

.....

10- Give a suitable title to the passage.

.....

C- Writing

4 Finish the following dialogue

Sami meets an English tourist by a river.

Sami :Excuse me. I advise you not to drink that water from that river.

Tourist :..... I know that the water isn't very clean.

Sami :..... ?

Tourist :I'm from England. I've just spent a week walking across the desert.

Sami :..... ! Wasn't it dangerous?

Tourist : No, I studied how to live in the desert before I came here.

Sami :?

Tourist :Skills such as using the sun to find your way.?

Sami : I've got a lot of hobbies and interests. Sport is my favourite. I'm going to surf in the desert later.

Tourist :..... .

Sami No, I'm not joking. Look. You can watch me surfing on my phone.

6 a) Translate into Arabic :

1. Unfortunately, the factory closed, and the workers were made redundant.

.....

2. The Industrial Revolution started in England towards the end of the 18th century .

.....

b) Translate into English :

1- إن حفلات الزفاف مناسبات هامة في كل بلد ، وهناك تقاليد للزفاف تختلف باختلاف البلد.

.....

2- مهارات الحاسب الآلي ضرورية للغاية لأداء الكثير من الأعمال في الوقت الحالي

.....

UNIT - 11 -

SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE : "DAY"

VOCABULARY

activity	نشاط	grains	حبوب	rainforest	غابة مطيرة
amazing	مدهش	grow up	يكبر	rainy	ممطر
ambassador	سفير	hardest	الأصعب	reference	مرجع
Antarctica	انتركتكا	hostel	بيت الشباب	relax	يستريح
Argentina	الأرجنتين	import	يستورد	remain	يبقى
Australia	استراليا	in vain	دون جدوى	revolution	ثورة
blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية	include	يشمل	rise	تشرق
blow	تهب	incredible.	لا يصدق	set	تغرب
Britain	بريطانيا	inquire	يسأل	shape	شكل
career.	مهنة	intonation	تلحين	Share	يشارك
cause	يسبب	Iran	إيران	shocked	مصدوم
China	الصين	joking	مزح	snowy	ثلجي
continent	قارة	landform	شكل الأرض	songs	أغاني
control	يسيطر	least	الأقل	Spanish	أسباني
create	يخلق	Mandarin	لغة الصين	stanza	مقطع شعري
crop	محصول	meaning	معنى	States.	الولايات
damage	تلف	message	رسالة	successful	ناجح
diamonds	الماس	official	رسمي	surprise	دهشة
difference	اختلاف	Oxford	أكسفورد	sweep	يكبس
difficulty	صعوبة	paraphrase	يصيغ	task	مهمة
diplomat	دبلوماسي	percent	في المائة	teenager	مراهق
document	وثيقة	Persian	فارسي	throughout	طوال
downpour	انهمار المطر	personification	تشخيص	title	لقب
effective	فعال	personify	يشخص	toil	يكدح
else	أخر-أيضا	planets	كواكب	toiler	كادح
embassy	سفارة	poetry	الشعر	United	المتحدة
events	أحداث	population	السكان	wheat	قمح
export	يصدر	Portugal	البرتغال	whether	إذا
feelings	مشاعر	Portuguese	برتغالي	will	وصية - إرادة
fellow	شخص - زميل	pour	يصب	windy	عاصف
frozen	متجمد	President	الرئيس	wonder	يتساءل
gale	عاصفة	presidential	رئاسي	workshop	ورشة

Definitions

ambassador	an important person who represents their government in another country
blizzard	a storm with a lot of wind and snow
downpour	a lot of rain that falls in a short time.
fellow	a man or boy who work , study , travel etc, with you

☹ fellow	a person doing the same activity as someone else
☹ gale	a very strong wind
☹ grain	a very small piece or amount of something (a grain of sand)
☹ grain	wheat, corn , rice or a crop used for food
☹ Mandarin	the main language of china
☹ president	the official leader of a country which does not have a king or queen
☹ throughout	during all of a period or event
☹ toiler	someone who works very hard
☹ toiler	someone who moves slowly and with difficulty
☹ will	a document which says who you want to give your things to after you die

Words that go together

electric shock	صدمة كهربائية	nervous shock	صدمة عصبية
fresh water	ماء عذب	over population	الزيادة السكانية
frozen food	طعام مجمد	population explosion	انفجار سكاني
global warming	احتباس حراري	raise awareness	يزيد الوعي
heavy rain	مطر غزير	standard of living	مستوى المعيشة
industrial revolution	الثورة الصناعية	take turns	يتناوب الأدوار
job title	مسمي وظيفي	the First World War	الحرب العالمية الأولى
make sure	يتأكد	weather forecast	النشرة الجوية

Prepositions and Expressions

aged = at the age of	في عمر	in vain	دون جدوي - عبثاً
become friends with	يتصادق مع	the difference between	الفرق بين
come from	يأتي من	the message of the poem	رسالة القصيدة
graduate from	يتخرج من	the use of personification	استخدام التشخيص
graduate in	يتخرج في	with difficulty	بصعوبة
grow up	يكبر	worry about	يقلق علي

Derivatives

amaze	يذهل	amazement	ذهول	amazing	مذهل
believe	يعتقد / يؤمن	belief	اعتقاد	believable	يمكن تصديقه
create	يخلق / يبدع	creation creativity	خلق ابداع / ابتكار	creative	مبدع / خلاق
express	يعبر عن	expression	تعبير	express expressive	واضح معبر
surprise	يدهش	surprise	دهشة / مفاجأة	surprising	مدهش

Tapescript

Male voice: I'm a journalist and I meet many interesting people. Yesterday, I met Andy Turner, an expert on twentieth-century poetry who is writing a book about the English poet Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. This is what he told me. First, I asked Andy where the poet had grown up. He told me that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was born in London in 1859.

He was the son of a diplomat. Then I asked him if he could tell me about Spring-Rice's career. He said that after getting a degree at Oxford University, Spring-Rice had become a diplomat and had spent time in North America. He became friends with the future president of the USA, Theodore Roosevelt. His work then took him to many different countries. I asked him which countries Spring-Rice had worked in. He said that he had been a diplomat in Japan, Iran and Russia. He had also worked for two years in Cairo. He then became an ambassador, and returned to the USA to become the British Ambassador to the United States in 1912. Then I asked what he had done as Ambassador to the United States. Andy Turner said that while he had been in the USA, Spring-Rice had persuaded the President that the United States should help Britain during the First World War. They did this in 1917. Unfortunately, Spring-Rice died a year later, in 1918, aged 58. I asked him whether it was true that he had helped students at Oxford University. Andy said "yes" and explained that, in his will, Spring-Rice had left money to help students who wanted to learn languages at Oxford University. I then asked Andy if he could talk about Spring-Rice's writing. He said that Spring-Rice had written poems throughout his life, although they were only published after he died. He also helped to translate many famous Persian poems into English. Finally, I said that Spring-Rice had clearly been a busy man. I asked Andy why the ambassador had written poems. Andy said that he had probably found writing a good way to relax and also to express his feelings and ideas. Many people say that it is easier to express a feeling or idea in a short poem than in a story.

Reading

Day

'I am busy,' said the sea.
 'I am busy. think of me
 making continents to be.
 I am busy,' said the sea.
 'I am busy,' said the rain.
 'When I fall it's not in vain;
 Wait and you will see the grain.
 I am busy,' said the rain.
 'I am busy,' said the air,
 'Blowing here and blowing there,
 Up and down and everywhere.
 I am busy,' said the air.
 'I am busy,' said the sun.
 'All my planets, every one,
 Know my work is never done.
 I am busy,' said the sun.
 Sea and rain and air and sun,
 Here's a fellow toiler – one,
 Whose task will soon be done.

Language Notes

a blizzard / a downpour / a gale

- ✗ You would be in a **blizzard** if the weather was very snowy and windy.
- ✗ You would be in a **downpour** if the weather was very rainy.
- ✗ You would be in a **gale** if the weather was very windy.

well + صفة

good + اسم

- ✗ Well-educated
- ✗ well-organized
- ✗ a good education
- ✗ a good organization

busy + (ing)

- ✗ I'm busy **doing** my homework.

else آخر

- ✗ A fellow is a person doing the same activity as someone **else**.
- Who else / What else / anything else لاحظ استخدام (else) مع هذه الكلمات

يهدأ fall silent ينام fall asleep تصبح شاغرة fall vacant يسقط fall (fell – fallen)

- ✗ You can see the rain **falling** on the river.
- ✗ The crowd **fell silent** (=became silent) when the President appeared.
- ✗ He was offered the position of headmaster when it **fell vacant**.
- ✗ Grandad **fell asleep** watching TV.

rise (تشرق – ينفهض – يرتفع)

raise (يرفع – يربي)

- ✗ The sun rises in the morning. لا تأخذ مفعول
- ✗ Why do you think prices rise so high ?
- ✗ He rose quickly and left the meeting.
- ✗ Farmers raise cattle. تأخذ مفعول
- ✗ Raise your hand . تأخذ مفعول
- ✗ We want to raise money يجمع تبرعات for the orphans ?

once ذات مرة

- ✗ It's believed that once there was a continent, called Pangaea.
- رئيس دولة كذا الرئيس فلان President
- ✗ Mandela was already in his seventies when he became president.
- ✗ Who is the current president of the United States?

aged 58 عن عمر يناهز 58

- ✗ He died aged 58
- ✗ He died at the age of 58.

graduate from يتخرج من

- ✗ Spring-Rice graduated from Oxford University.

helped + مفعول (مصدر) or (to + مصدر)

- ✗ His money **helped students (learn) to learn** languages at Oxford University.

ambassador to سفير لدى

diplomat دبلوماسي

- ✗ He became the British **ambassador to** the United States
- ✗ He became a **diplomat** in North America.

grains حبوب

- ✗ All they had left were a few **grains** of rice.
- ✗ There is not a **grain** of truth in what she said.

Language Functions

Expressing surprise التعبير عن الدهشة

Really? I find that surprising.	You wouldn't, would you?
You must be joking!	Never! That's incredible.
I don't believe it.	That's amazing!

Exercises

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

- Spring-Rice was a British diplomat who as British Ambassador to the United States.
a) preserved b) reserved c) saved d) served
- Be careful what you say to her. Don't hurt her.....
a) foot b) feelings c) nose d) finger
- The company has branches..... the United States and Canada.
a) although b) thought c) throughout d) though
- Please ensure you bring all your travel..... with you to the airport.
a) documents b) paper c) books d) bikes
- I wish my brother would..... and get a house of his own.
a) bring up b) grow up c) teach d) educate
- Her father left her a factory and a house in his.....
a) wall b) wheel c) will d) well
- She became the Egyptian ambassador..... Italy several years ago
a) out b) in c) into d) to
- He was the first American to Hamlet on stage.
a) kill b) represent c) resent d) serve
- The attended a summit meeting with other heads of state.
a) president b) resident c) student d) assistant
- is the official language of China.
a) Persian b) English c) Spanish d) Mandarin
- Her father's..... title was "Manager of Human Resources".
a) profession b) career c) job d) work
- Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was famous for the use of in his poems.
a) personification b) identification c) qualification d) admiration
- When falls, it helps our food to grow in the fields.
a) volcano b) snow c) rain d) ice
- Man's work can to an end, but the work of nature cannot be ended
a) arrive b) reach c) become d) come
- You've said enough. Please leave before you any more damage.
a) realize b) prevent c) make d) cause
- A group of men..... between 20 and 30 were playing in the street.
a) ages b) age c) aged d) aging
- The family were trapped in their car during the.....
a) ice b) blizzard c) breath d) air
- Australia is a which lies completely in the southern hemisphere.
a) continent b) planet c) comet d) ocean
- Walid and Imad first friends when they met at primary school.
a) attacked b) became c) came d) decided
- Did you hear the wind last night?
a) blow b) move c) sneeze d) sigh

21. The rain was very heavy last night. It was down!
 a) pouring b) falling c) feeling d) powering
22. The president of Egypt asked to have a meeting with the British.....
 a) ambassador b) embassy c) nationality d) state
23. She looked at me as if I were someone from another.....
 a) plane b) plan c) plant d) planet
24. Completing the report was rather a difficult, but I did it!
 a) task b) desk c) dusk d) tart
25. The thieves tried in to open the safe, but it was useless.
 a) gain b) vein c) pain d) vain
26. You can see the rain on the river.
 a) fall b) pour c) land d) take off
27. cools down the weather, carries clouds and helps us to breathe.
 a) Rain b) Blizzard c) Air d) Gale
28. There is more than one way make a cup of tea.
 a) in b) by c) of d) to
29. She spoke clearly and fluently the job interview.
 a) on b) throughout c) out d) into
30. My cousin is staying in a hostel with his..... travellers in Jordan.
 a) friend b) fellow c) mate d) person

2 Complete the following dialogue :

Sara is having an interview for a job.

Mr Samy : Sit down, please ①

Sara: No, this is my second time to apply for a job as a receptionist.

Mr Samy : Why do you choose this job?

Sara: ②

Mr Samy : ③

Sara: I speak English and French well.

Mr Samy : Have you got any experience?

Sara: Of course. ④

Mr Samy : What skills do you have?

Sara: ⑤

Mr Samy : ⑥

Sara: I think I will take 3000 pounds a month.

3 a) Translate into Arabic :

1. Being a good citizen requires a lot of civilized behaviour like helping the people in need and accepting differences among people.

2. Growing older is a natural process that we cannot avoid. However, some people keep their looks for a longer period than others.

b) Translate into English :

1- لقد وضعت مصر أول لبنة في صرح الديمقراطية الحقيقية يوم 91 مارس.

2- يرى الكثيرون أن العولة تخدم الدول الغنية على حساب الدول الفقيرة.

Structure

Reported questions

said / said to

asked:

يمكن تحويل السؤال إلى غير المباشر باستخدام إحدى العبارات الآتية :

Present	Past
I'd like to know	He inquired
I want to know	I wanted to know
I wonder	I wondered
I don't know	I had no idea
He asks	I didn't know
Can / Could you tell me...?	He asked

♦ لاحظ عدم استخدام ضمير مفعول بعد wonder / inquire

♦ في حالة الأسئلة التي يجاب عنها بـ yes/ no نستخدم if / whether كأداة ربط ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل :
(نستخدم whether فقط مع or not) .

♣ She said, "Do you speak French?" = She asked if I spoke French.

♣ He said, "Have you ever been abroad?" = He wondered if I had ever

♦ في حالة الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام، نستخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام كأداة ربط ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل :

♣ He said, "Where did you spend your summer holiday?"

= He wanted to know where I had spent my summer holiday.

♣ He said, "What are you doing now?" = He asked what I was doing then.

♦ لاحظ حذف الكلمات do/does/did عند تحويل السؤال إلى غير مباشر :

♦ تتغير الأزمنة فقط إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل في الماضي :

♣ "How much do you earn?" = He wonders how much I earn.

♣ "How much do you earn?" = He wondered how much I earned.

♦ في حالة تحويل سؤالي إلى غير مباشر نستخدم if and أو أداة استفهام + and :

♣ He said, "Why are you late? Did you miss the bus?"

He wondered why I was late and if I had missed the bus.

♣ He said, "Where did you buy it. How much did it cost you?"

He wanted to know where I had bought it and how much it had cost me.

♦ في حالة العرض offer :

♣ He said, "Shall I get you some tea?" = He asked if he could get me some tea.

He offered me some tea. / He offered to get me some tea.

♦ في حالة الطلب request :

♣ He said, "Could you open the window, please?"

He asked me to open the window.

♦ في حالة الاقتراح suggestion : (shall) تتحول إلى (should) :

♣ "Shall we go now?" He asked me if / whether we should go now.

Exercises



① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. He asked me where.....the previous week.
a) have you been b) had you been c) I had been d) you had been
2. He asked me if I.....reading the book he'd lent me the week before.
a) had finished b) have finished c) finish d) will finish
3. I asked her if
a) did she like the candy b) she liked the candy
c) she likes the candy d) does she like the candy
4. I asked Leila what she.....to study at university.
a) hopes b) is going to hope c) was hoping d) will hope
5. He asked me if I.....that his sister had been ill.
a) knew b) know c) will know d) have known
6. They promised that they.....us as soon as they arrived.
a) would phone b) is going to phone c) will be phoning d) will phone
7. We wanted to know what they.....of his idea.
a) think b) thought c) is thinking d) would think
8. Samia asked Hala she was doing anything the next day.
a) unless b) whether c) without d) except
9. The teacher asked Ahmed all the way on foot.
a) if did he come b) - if does he come c) how would he come d) why he came
10. Ahmed asked me where the day before.
a) I had gone b) I went c) had I gone d) did I go
11. Mahmoud promised he would not tell anyone what said.
a) had I b) I had c) have I d) I have
12. Taha's mother asked him where
a) he had been b) had he been c) has he been d) he has been
13. He asked me I had written my report or not.
a) whether b) weather c) if d) had
14. My wife asked me Ifa celebrity before .
a) had I met b) I have met c) I had met d) I meet
15. The tourist askedI could speak English .
a) when b) weather c) if d) where
16. My wife wanted to knowI felt okay.
a) where b) how c) whether d) unless
17. She wondered ifanything she could do to help .
a) there is b) is there c) there was d) was there
18. He asked me
a) where was my friends ? b) where is my friend ?
c) where my friend was d) where my friend is
19. My friend has just asked ifgo to school tomorrow .
a) I will b) will I c) I would d) would I
20. My younger daughter asked whyblue .
a) the sky was b) the sky is c) was the sky d) is the sky
21. Lola said , " Are you hungry ? " – Lola asked ifhungry .
a) I am b) I was c) am I d) was I
22. Do you know what time?
a) is it b) it is c) was it d) it was
23. The teacher wondered
a) whose bag is that? b) Whose bag that is
c) whose bag was that d) whose bag that was
24. The teacher asked why so many students were absent
a) the following day b) that day c) the day before d) this day

25. Sami asked , " What do you mean , Sarah ? " Sami asked Sarah what she
 a) was meaning b) means c) meant d) is meaning
26. Tamer asked , " What are you doing ? " Tamer askeddoing .
 a) what am I b) what was I c) what I was d) what I am
27. Sami asked Sarah what she.....
 a) was meaning b) means c) meant d) is meaning
28. Ali asked me where.....the day before.
 a) I had gone b) I go c) had I gone d) did I go
29. The teacher asked Ahmed.....all the way on foot.
 a) if he came b) if does he come c) if did he come d) would he come
30. Zeyad asked Hagar where.....that precious stone.
 a) had she found b) she had found c) did she find d) she finds

Read the passage then answer the questions:

Hi Dalia,

You asked me to tell you about the interview that I had on Tuesday. It did not start very well. My appointment was at eight o'clock so I had to get up very early. Then there was a downpour as I was walking to the office so I was very wet when I arrived. However, there were two other people who were there for interviews too, and they also got wet! When it was my turn, the manager was very friendly. He looked at my CV and said that I had excellent qualifications. Then he asked me to describe myself. I said I was sociable and conscientious.

He asked me if I spoke any languages. I told him that I spoke English fluently. Then he asked me if I had done any volunteering. I told him that I often helped at a local charity for poor and disadvantaged children. He also asked me about my free time activities. I told him that I enjoyed weightlifting. He said that he found that surprising but also impressive! He asked me why I wanted to work for his company. I explained that it had a very good reputation and that I had always wanted to work as a tour guide in a big organisation.

At the end of the interview, he said that I was an excellent candidate and I was qualified to do the job. He explained that he would make up his mind about who would get the job in the next few days. I really hope that I get it. Write soon.

Best wishes, Ola

A- choose the correct answer from a , b , c ,or d

- 1- Which of these questions did the manager ask?
 a) Do you do volunteering? b) Can you do volunteering?
 c) Have you done any volunteering? d) Why don't you do volunteering?
- 2- Which information did the manager find surprising?
 a) Ola helps a charity. b) Ola was wet.
 c) Ola is fluent in English. d) Ola likes weightlifting.
- 3- Why did the manager want to know if she had done any volunteering?
 a) As he can't pay her. b) To find out if she is a kind person.
 c) As he works for a charity. d) As he needs someone to work with children.
- 4- What is the main idea of the email?
 a) Ola knows she's got the job. b) Ola doesn't know if she's got the job yet.
 c) Ola can't get the job. d) Why Ola will start the job in a few days.
- 5- What does the underlined word it refer to?
 a) the tour guide b) the job c) the manager d) the company
- 6- What do you think that disadvantaged means?
 a) rich b) having problems c) strong d) voluntary

B -Answer the following questions:

- 7- When was Ola's interview?

8- Do you think that Ola will get the job? Why/Why not?

9- Why do you think the manager wanted to know if Ola spoke any languages?

10- How many people were there for interviews other than Ola?

4 Finish the following dialogue

Ali is interviewing Ahmed about a job in an animal's hospital.

Ali :

Ahmed : Yes. I've worked with a vet for six months.

Ali : Where are you from, Ahmed?

Ahmed :

Ali : I'm from Cairo, too.?

Ahmed : I love studying spiders. I collect them.

Ali :

Ahmed : I have one here if you'd like to see it. It's not poisonous.

Ali :

6 a) Translate into Arabic :

1- Unemployment is a serious problem that the public and private organizations must solve.

2- Personal skills are qualities you need if you want to succeed in your career.

b) Translate ONE (1) sentence into English :

1. يجب أن نستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة في جميع مجالات الحياة وخاصة الإنتاج.

2. إن مستقبل الحياة على الأرض يتوقف على نجاح الجهود التي نبذلها للتخلص من التلوث البيئي.

UNIT -12-

LIFELONG SKILLS

VOCABULARY

a rise	علاوة	extra	إضافي	participate	يشارك
acquire	يكتسب	finance	يمول - تمويل	part-time	جزء من الوقت
amount	كمية	firmly	بحزم / بثبات	position	وظيفة
appreciate	يقدر	free time	وقت فراغ	profession	مهنة
approve	يستحسن	full-time	كل الوقت	promotion	ترقية
bookstore	مكتبة	get promoted	يترقى	provide	يمد / يزود
browse	يتصفح	graduate	خريج - يتخرج	provider	مزود
challenge	يتحدى / تحدي	grow up	ينضج	qualifications	مؤهلات
colleagues	زملاء عمل	ideal for	مثالي لـ	qualified	مؤهل
college	كلية	idealist	مثالي	reception	استقبال
communicate	يتصل	immature	غير ناضج	receptionist	موظف استقبال
constant	ثابت	improve	يحسن	redundant	زائد عن الحاجة
contract	عقد / يتعاقد	improvement	تحسين	remain	يبقى / يظل
courses	دورات	increase	يزيد / زيادة	retire	يتقاعد / يعتزل
create	يبدع - يخلق	industrialisation	التصنيع	retrain	يعيد تدريب
creation	إبداع - خلق	interval	فسحة / فاصل	satisfied	راضي
creative	مبدع - إبداعي	joke	نكتة / يمزح	sensible	معقول - واعي
decision	قرار	knowledge	معرفة	serious	جاد
department	قسم	leave for	يغادر إلى	sign	علامة / إشارة
disapprove	يستنكر	level	مستوى	similarity	تشابه
distance	مسافة / بعد	lifelong	مدى الحياة	skillful	ماهر
do a course	يأخذ دورة	make up mind	يفكر	skills	مهارات
efforts	جهود	master	ماجستير	steam	بخار
employable	قابل للتوظيف	mature	ناضج	supply	يمد / يزود
employee	موظف	maturity	نضج / رشد	temperature	درجة حرارة
employer	صاحب عمل	mechanized	مميكن	unemployment	البطالة
employment	عمالة	member	عضو - فرد	weaver	نساج
enhance	يعزز	monitor	شاشة	worthwhile	جدير بالاهتمام
enroll on /in	يسجل اسمه	object to	يعترض علي		
enrolment	تسجيل	officially	رسمياً		

Definitions

creative	to invent new and interesting ideas
department	one of the parts of a large organization (government , a company etc)

employable	having the skills and qualifications that will help you to find work
employee	someone who is paid to work for someone else
employer	a person or company that pays people to work for them
employment	work that you do to earn money
enroll	to become or make someone officially a member of a course, school .
mature	a student at a university or college who is over 25.
Open university	It 's a university for people who want to study .They can do it at any age.
promotion	a move to a better , more responsible position at work
qualified	having qualifications , training , knowledge or skills to do a job.
receptionist	someone whose job is to help people at a hotel, office etc
redundant	no longer employed because there is not enough work
retrain	train again to do a different job, learn new skills.
worthwhile	useful or enjoyable ,despite spending a lot of time or effort doing it.

Words that go together

do a degree course	يدرس مقرر ليحصل علي شهادة	promotion opportunities	فرص الترقى
educational qualifications	مؤهلات تعليمية	qualified workforce	قوة عاملة مؤهلة
ideal mother	أم مثالية	rewarding experience	خبرة مفيدة
ideal solution	حل مثالي	rural areas	مناطق ريفية
manual work	عمل يدوى	sensible idea	فكرة معقولة
mass production	إنتاج علي نطاق واسع	skilled job	وظيفة تحتاج مهارة
mechanized work	عمل بالميكنة	sufficiently qualified	مؤهل بصورة كافية
ordinary people	ناس عادية	worthwhile experience	خبرة قيمة

Prepositions and Expressions

approve of	يوافق علي	make up for	يعوض
by distance learning	عن طريق التعلم عن بعد	make up my mind	يقرر
communicate with	يتصل بـ	progress through life	يتقدم خلال الحياة
enroll on / in	يسجل / يدرج	satisfied with	راض عن
make up	يختار - يختلق	Watch out	احترس

Derivatives

employ	يوظف / يشغل	employer	صاحب العمل	employed	لديه عمل
		employee	موظف	unemployed	عاطل
		employment	عمل / شغل	self-employed	ذو عمل حر
expect	يتوقع	expectation	توقع	expected	متوقع
mature	ينضج	maturity	النضج	mature	ناضج
qualify	يؤهل	qualification	المؤهل	qualified	مؤهل

retire	يتقاعد	retirement	تقاعد	retired	متقاعد
reward	يكافأ	reward	مكافأة	rewarding	مُجزي / عائد بالنفع

Tapescript

Man 1: Two years ago, I was **made redundant** when the company I'd worked for since I left school closed. I looked for a similar job and sent my CV to a lot of companies, but I didn't get any interviews. A friend **warned** me **not to** apply for the same kind of job because I was too old – I'm 51. He told me to apply for a different kind of job. He also advised me to retrain as soon as possible.

This seemed like a sensible idea, so I looked around and found **a course at** my local college where I could **train as** a teacher. I've just started my second year and I'm really enjoying it. About **half of** the other students on the course are mature students like me.

Teaching is so different from the job I was doing before. I probably won't earn as much money as I did, but I'm sure the work will be very rewarding.

Woman: I didn't go to university when I left school. I got a job as a doctor's receptionist. After a year, I married and had a family. Now I'm 42; my children are grown up and I'd like to go back to education. I think I will appreciate it more now than I would have done when I was 18. I always enjoyed English at school, so my husband **suggested** that I **study** languages, but I haven't decided yet. I'd really like to study medicine, but it's a very long course. So I must **make up my mind** very quickly.

Man 2: My name's Paul Roberts. I retired from my job as a bank manager five years ago and thought I'd **make up for** all the time I couldn't go on holiday because of work. For the first two years, my wife and I travelled all over the world. But two years was enough – I needed a new challenge of some kind, I needed to be busy again. I've always enjoyed **making up stories**. My wife encouraged me not to waste time but to do a degree course in creative writing, so I started looking round for suitable courses. In the end, I promised to **enrol on** a writing course with the Open University. It's a university for people who want to study, but can't leave home for some reason. You can do it at any age – and many Open University students have full-time jobs. It's ideal for me. I can study at home when I want to, using my own computer. By the time I finish next year, I'll be nearly 72 years old, but it's a really worthwhile experience.

Reading

Lifelong skills

Thirty years ago, most university students believed that when they graduated, their education had finished. They looked for **employment** and then worked for one **employer** until they retired. Now students know that they will probably have to change jobs during their working lives.

This means that they will probably need new skills, and in today's world, lifelong learning helps them to get these.

To remain **employable**, individuals must be good at the jobs they are doing and predict what skills they may need in the future. Tarek, who works in the finance **department** of a large company in Assiut, knows that to get a **promotion** he must improve his computer skills. His company needs highly **qualified** staff, so it provides courses for its **employees**, but Tarek is also doing an evening course. Doing his job and studying is hard work, but he knows it is worthwhile.

Nahla Zoheri lives in Damietta and has young children. She has a BSc in Information Technology and would like to return to work when her children are older. She hopes to get a Master's degree, but the nearest university with a suitable course is in Cairo. Nahla cannot leave her family, so she wants to study by 'distance learning'. This is when students and teachers are in different places. Nahla has now **enrolled on** an MSc course and is very happy. All the information she needs is on the internet and her teachers communicate with her by email. In two years' time, Nahla hopes to get her Master's degree after studying in her own home and without leaving her family.

Language Notes

make up يقرر

make up for يعوض

- ✗ I must make up my mind very quickly
- ✗ I thought I'd make up for all the time I couldn't go on holiday due to work.
- ✗ I've always enjoyed making up stories يخترع

reward مكافأة / يكافأ award جائزة / منحة / يمنح

- ✗ He gave his sons some chocolate to reward them for doing well.
- ✗ Ahmed Zewail was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry.

produce (v) يُنتج

produce. منتج

- ✗ This factory produces high-quality steel
- ✗ Governments build roads which help farmers to market their produce. منتجات

object to يعترض على

object شيء / هدف

- ✗ The committee strongly objected to يعترض على the report's recommendations.
- ✗ Look, there's a strange object هدف / شيء in the sky!

mature ناضج (للنبات كالخضار والفاكهة) ripe (ناضج) للشخص الذي يزيد سنه عن 25 سنة

- ✗ I don't think they're mature enough to get married.
- ✗ These apples aren't quite ripe enough to eat.

college

colleague زميل

كلية (جامعية)

- ✗ What sort of job do you expect to get after four years at college?
- ✗ I know Mr John very well. He's a colleague of mine.

educate

bring up يربى

يعلم

- ✗ It's not easy to bring up young children.
- ✗ She was educated at Cairo University.

provide something for

provide someone with يمد أو يزود شخص بـ

يوفر شيء لـ

- ✗ The government should provide job opportunities for young men.
- ✗ The government should provide young men with job opportunities.

Sensible عاقل - حكيم **sensitive** حساس

- ✂ I'm sure Sara will make the right decision. She's a **sensible** woman.
✂ Sara is very **sensitive**. She wouldn't want to hurt anyone.

information معلومات (اسم لا يعد ولا يسبقه أداة نكرة ويعامل معاملة المفرد)

- ✂ The **information** he got is very useful.

expect + to + inf. يتوقع **expect + will + inf.** يتوقع
expected + would + inf. يتوقع

- ✂ We **expect** to get full marks in English. ✂ I **expected** he would win the race.
✂ I **expect** that you will be hungry when you return.

qualify as a teacher / an accountant يتأهل كـ (يأتي بعدها الوظيفة)

qualify in biology / archaeology يحصل علي مؤهل في (تخصص معين)

be qualified to + inf. يكون مؤهل لكي

- ✂ He **qualified** as a doctor two years ago.
✂ He **qualified** in medicine last year. ✂ She is **qualified** to teach English.

Language Functions

Warning	Responding to warnings
You mustn't ...	You're right. I'll
I warn you not to ...	Don't worry. I will / won't
Be careful!	OK, I won't.
Watch out!	

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

- The staff will be offered assistance with looking for new jobs.
a) experienced b) talented c) redundant d) reluctant
- University graduates often have little idea of what to expect when they begin.....
a) pavement b) astonishment c) retirement d) employment
- Adel has finished his training and he is now a..... lawyer.
a) qualified b) liquefied c) beautified d) purified
- The organization people who have lost their jobs to be employable.
a) retrains b) retreats c) respects d) restricts
- Ayman cannot apply for the job in the bank because he is not to do it.
a) qualification b) qualified c) quality d) qualities
- If you have a degree from a good university, you will be very.....
a) employ b) employment c) employable d) employee
- Should I have fish or meat at the restaurant? I really can't my mind.
a) make up b) make up for c) make d) make off
- My grandmother has spent a lot of time reading since her.....
a) death b) rewarding c) retirement d) birth
- Munir couldn't find work as a car mechanic so he is going to as an electrician.
a) retrain b) return c) revise d) replace
- My little sister is very good at making..... stories. They are very funny!
a) for b) out c) up d) off
- It was hard to climb the mountain, but it was..... The views from the top were amazing!

- a) worthwhile b) worth c) while d) worthless
12. Mazin has had a..... He is now the manager of the shop where he was an assistant.
a) punishment b) progress c) protection d) promotion
13. The law prevented the of children in factories.
a) movement b) improvement c) advancement d) employment
14. It's Kholoud's first day studying science at university, so she needs to find the science.....
a) development b) department c) employment d) enjoyment
15. You should be a writer, you..... such interesting stories.
a) make up b) make up for c) make for d) make off
16. I hope the new skills I am learning at college will make me more.....
a) employed b) unemployed c) employable d) employment
17. I hope my company will..... me when I finish this computer course.
a) promote b) demote c) remote d) promotion
18. She..... up for being rude to me yesterday by inviting me out for coffee.
a) wore b) spoke c) made d) put
19. My uncle is a teacher in the languages at our local school.
a) department b) apartment c) investment d) committee
20. The largest company in our town has 600
a) employers b) managers c) employees d) bosses
21. A.....student is an adult student who goes to university some years after leaving school.
a) mature b) nature c) ripe d) skilful
22. My cousin used to be a soldier, but now he'sto be a teacher.
a) retiring b) retraining c) repeating d) regarding
23. That man makes me sick; he's always making up the boss.
a) at b) in c) for d) to
24. Car manufacturers spend a lot of money on..... to persuade people to buy their cars.
a) pollution b) solution c) demotion d) promotion
25. They want to..... their children in their local school.
a) record b) enrol c) roll d) write
26. She applied some..... before her brother's wedding party.
a) soap b) soup c) makeup d) dirt
27. Despite his health problems, he has extensive experience, so he's still
a) possible b) payable c) enjoyable d) employable
28. When you get to the hospital, go directly to the X-ray
a) practice b) dispensary c) ward d) department
29. Teaching is extremely tiring, but it is a job.
a) worthwhile b) worth c) worthless d) meanwhile
30. The factory closed and all the workers were made.....
a) redundant b) employable c) employed d) job holders

2 Complete the following dialogue between Mohammed and Omar:

Nadia and Maha are talking about their goals.

Nadia: Can I ask you about your biggest goal in life?

Maha: My biggest goal in life is ①.....

Nadia: Why have you chosen medicine? ②.....?

Maha: Yes, I know it's very difficult, but I'm ambitious.

Nadia: How do you plan to achieve this goal?

Maha: ③..... to get high marks this year.

Nadia: ④.....?

Maha: If I failed to achieve it, I'd look for another field to help people.

Nadia: ⑤.....?

Maha: My family always encourage me to be successful and buy me the books I need.

Nadia: I think a person like you can't live without a goal, can you?

Maha: ⑥ as goals are necessary for success.

Nadia: I wish you all the best of luck.

Maha: Thanks.

⑥ a) Translate into Arabic :

1. The main advantage of distance learning is that it allows you to fit your learning around your work and family life.

2. Companies like employing people who have given their time for free as it shows you are prepared to help others.

b) Translate ONE (1) sentence into English :

1- تحمي الرياضة الشباب من الكثير من الأمراض الاجتماعية.

2- من أهم الأهداف التي تسعى الحكومة إلى تحقيقها هي تطوير التعليم.

Structure

Reported imperatives, Suggestions & Advice

◆ Said to → told / asked / advised / begged / encouraged / warned / حذر (في النفي فقط) / threatened / ordered

نستخدم to + inf. في الإثبات ونستخدم not to + inf. في النفي بعد الأفعال السابقة :

☞ "Open your books."

☞ The teacher told / asked / ordered us to open our books.

☞ "Don't waste time." ☞ My father advised me not to waste time.

☞ "Study science at university."

☞ Ali encouraged his friend to study science ...

☞ "If I were you, I'd take your coat." ☞ My mother advised me to take my coat.

لا نستخدم المصدر بعد say ولكن نستخدم that ثم جملة خبرية :

☞ "Don't park there." ☞ The policeman said that we mustn't park there.

بعد suggest / recommend نستخدم verb + -ing أو that ثم فاعل ثم مصدر :

☞ "Do Exercise 2 again." ☞ Leila suggested doing / that I do Exercise 2 again.

☞ "You should revise quietly."

☞ Ann recommended revising quietly / that I revise quietly.

Exercises

① Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. The teacher suggested that the exercise again.

a) we do

b) we are doing

c) doing

d) did we

2. The teacher suggested the exercise again.

a) we do

b) we are doing

c) doing

d) did we

3. Said recommended the ice cream.

a) to try

b) tried

c) trying

d) that try

4. Sayed recommended that..... the ice cream.
a) to try b) tried c) trying d) they try
5. Mr Zaki ordered us running round the park.
a) start b) starting c) started d) to start
6. My father advised me to bed early because I had a test the next day.
a) go b) going c) to go d) went
7. "You must give up smoking, it's bad for you." - He me to give up smoking.
a) invited b) suggested c) ordered d) advised
8. "You must go to bed now as it's too late." - Dad me to go to bed then as it was too late.
a) invited b) suggested c) ordered d) advised
9. "You must attend my birthday party" - He me to attend his birthday party.
a) invited b) suggested c) ordered d) advised
10. The manager to make us stay in late if we didn't work harder.
a) recommended b) suggested c) threatened d) said
11. The ship's captain ordered the sailors harder.
a) work b) working c) to work d) must work
12. She asked me her a cup of coffee.
a) bring b) to bringing c) to bring d) bringing
13. My friends suggested to the sports club after school.
a) to go b) go c) going d) went
14. The teacher warned the students..... time.
a) not to waste b) not wasting c) don't waste d) no waste
15. "May I have a glass of water?" he said. - He asked a glass of water.
a) by b) on c) about d) for
16. Ali advised us.....hard from the beginning of the school year.
a) to work b) working c) work d) to working
17. Adel.....Zaki to phone him the next day.
a) said b) suggested c) told d) helped
18. Miss Wafaaher students to read the novel twice.
a) wanted b) said c) warned d) refused
19. The teacher.....the students not to talk during the test.
a) suggested b) regretted c) permitted d) warned
20. "Get out of the car!" said the policeman. The policeman him to get out of the car.
a) ordered b) begged c) blamed d) advised
21. Our friends invited us.....tea with them .
a) having b) to have c) to having d) to be
22. "and drive," She warned us not to drink and drive.
a) You can b) Not to drink c) Drink d) Don't drink
23. I my sister not to sit on the broken chair.
a) denied b) admitted c) warned d) explained
24. My father that I sit at the back of the car.
a) told b) suggested c) asked d) inquired
25. My father me to sit at the back of the car.
a) inquired b) said c) suggested d) told
26. "Don't make a mess!" - She asked me make a mess.
a) don't b) to c) not to d) to not
27. The teacher the students to work in pairs.
a) encouraged b) explained c) decided d) inquired
28. Dina Mona to see a doctor.
a) admitted b) said c) warned d) advised
29. We said to her, "You must see a doctor." - We her to see a doctor.
a) said b) asked c) recommended d) advised

30. I about the price of the jacket.

a) explained

b) encouraged

c) inquired

d) ordered

Read the passage then answer the questions:

Dear Amal,

In your last email, you told me about your aunt. I am very impressed that she is going to get a degree in law now that her children have left home. You asked me if I knew anyone else who had studied when they were older. I don't know anyone, but I heard about an amazing woman in a report on the radio. The report said that a woman had started primary school at the age of 90! The woman, whose name is Priscilla Sitienei, lives in a rural village in Kenya.

When she was younger, she was not able to go to school. She worked for 65 years as a nurse. Although she was good at her job, she never learned to read or write.

In 2003, the government of Kenya said that primary school would be free for everyone for the first time. Priscilla wanted to learn to read and write and decided to go primary school with six of her great-great-grandchildren. She said that it was never too late to learn new skills and she wanted to inspire other adults to do the same. Now she is learning maths, English and PE. She wears the same blue and green uniform as her fellow pupils.

The head teacher of the school said that Priscilla was loved by every pupil and that they all wanted to learn and play with her. At break, she tells the other pupils about the customs that she grew up with.

At the end of the report, Priscilla said that she wanted to tell the world's children that with education, they could be whatever they wanted. She is certainly a remarkable woman!

Best wishes,

Azza

A- choose the correct answer from a , b , c ,or d

1- Why is Azza impressed by Amal's aunt?

a- She has a university degree.

B- Her children have left home.

c- She is learning to read.

d -She is studying for a degree.

2- What does Priscilla hope to achieve, as well as learning at school?

a- She wants a new job.

b -She wants pupils to inspire her.

c- She wants to inspire children to learn.

d -She wants to write a book.

3 - Why do you think that Priscilla did not go to primary school when she was a child?

a - There weren't any primary schools.

B- Her family could not pay for her education.

c- She did not want to learn.

d - She started working as a nurse.

4 - What is the main idea of the text?

a - It is never too late to learn.

B- Old people must go to school.

c - Old people should go to school.

d -Nurses can get different jobs.

5- What do the underlined words anyone else refer to?

a - any other people

b -any aunts

c -any

d- any relatives

6 What do you think the word remarkable means?

a- very old

b -very kind

c -very clever

d- unusual in a way that is surprising

B -Answer the following questions:

7- Why did Azza tell Amal about Priscilla Sitienei?

.....

8- What does Priscilla Sitienei study at school?

.....

9- Do you think that Priscilla will be able to use the skills she learns at school? Why/Why not?

10- How did Azza know about Priscilla Sitienei?

4 Finish the following dialogue: Sami meets an English tourist by a river.

Sami : Excuse me. I advise you not to drink that water from that river.
Tourist : ① I know that the water isn't very clean
Sami : ② ?
Tourist : I'm from England. I've just spent a week walking across the desert.
Sami : ③ ! Wasn't it dangerous?
Tourist : No, I studied how to live in the desert before I came here.
Sami : ④ ?
Tourist : Skills such as using the sun to find your way. ⑤ ?
Sami : I've got a lot of hobbies and interests. Sport is my favourite. I'm going to surf in the desert later.
Tourist : ⑥
Sami : No, I'm not joking. Look. You can watch me surfing on my phone.

6 a) Translate into Arabic :

1 Unfortunately, the factory closed, and the workers were made redundant.

2 The Industrial Revolution started in England towards the end of the eighteenth century.

b) Translate ONE (1) sentence into English :

1. هل سبق أن أرسلت سيرتك الذاتية لشركة أجنبية ؟

2. أخبرني علاء أنه دائماً ما كان عاملاً مجتهداً و لذلك فهو مؤهل لهذه الوظيفة.

UNIT -13-

FESTIVALS AND FOLK MUSIC

Vocabulary

a number of	عدد من	evolve	يطور / ينشئ	park	منتزه / موقف
area / zone	منطقة	explode	ينفجر	particular	خاص
bagpipes	مزامار القربة	explosion	انفجار	parts	أجزاء
behaviour	سلوك	explosives	متفجرات	play	يعزف / يلعب
capital	عاصمة / رأس مال	feast	عيد	position	موقع / وظيفة
celebrate	يحتفل	festival	مهرجان	probably	من المحتمل
celebrated	مشهور	fireworks	ألعاب نارية	procession	موكب
celebration	احتفال	flute	مزامار	protect	يحمي
celebrity	شخص مشهور	folk music	موسيقى شعبية	purpose	غرض / هدف
charitable	محسن	fruit	ثمرة / فاكهة	rababah	الربابة
cheer up	يبتهج	get through	يجتاز	recent	حديث
cheers	هتاف	give out	يوزع	regions	مناطق
chinese	صيني	goalkeeper	حارس	relatives	أقارب
communities	مجتمعات	guitar	جيتار	responsibility	مسئولية
compose	يلحن	harvest	حصاد / يحصد	responsible for	مسئول
composer	ملحن	individual	فرد / فردي	sculpture	تمثال منحوت
concert	حفلة موسيقية	influence	يؤثر / نفوذ	similar to	مشابه لـ
continuous	مستمر	influential	له تأثير	simsimiyya	السمسمية
cultures	ثقافات	instrument	آلة موسيقية	stick	يلصق / عصا
describe	يصف	irresponsible	غير مسئول	stressed	شخص منهك
develop	ينمو / يتطور	landmarks	معالم	technology	تكنولوجيا
disappear	يختفي	last for	يدوم لمدة	the same	نفس الشيء
disappearance	اختفاء	let off	يطلق	traditional	تقليدي
distinct	يميز	local	محلي	type	نوع
distinction	تمييز / تفريق	lute	العود	unlike	بخلاف
distinctive	مميز	make up	يختار / يكون	upper egypt	الصعيد
drum	طبل	mark	علامة / درجة / يحدد	variety	مجموعة متنوعة
enormous	ضخم	mind	يمانع / عقل	various	متنوع
entertainment	تسليية	models	نماذج	vary	يتنوع / يختلف
event	حدث	note	مذكرة / نغمة	violin	الكمان
eventful	زاخر بالأحداث	occasion	مناسبة	violinist	عازف الكمان
evolution	نشوء / تطور	palace	قصر	write down	يدون

Definitions

community	a small area or town and the people who live in it.
depend on	change according to something else
distinctive	showing a person or thing to be different from others

entertainment	a performance or show
evolve	to develop or make something develop gradually
fireworks	small objects that explode or burn with a coloured light
folk	traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area
harvest	the time when crops are taken from the fields
instrument	a small tool used by scientists , doctors or a thing producing music
landmark	something that helps you recognise where you are, like a famous building
musical	relating to music
procession	a line of people moving slowly as part of a festival or event
region	a large area in a country
responsibility	If a thing is your responsibility, it is your duty to make sure that it is done
sculpture	a work of art made from stone, wood etc
Vary	to be different from other types of the same thing

Words that go together

achieve a goal	يحقّق هدف (في الحياة)	historical play	مسرحية تاريخية
at the appointed time	في الوقت المحدد	irresponsible behaviour	سلوك غير مسئول
at the present time	في الوقت الحالي	mark the beginning of	يُمثّل بداية ..
birth rate	معدل المواليد	mental age	العمر العقلي
death rate	معدل الوفيات	music therapy	العلاج بالموسيقى
decreasing amount	كمية متناقصة	play an instrument	يعزف على آلة موسيقية
distinctive style	أسلوب متميز	population explosion	الانفجار السكاني
family planning	تنظيم الأسرة	river bed	قاع النهر
get together	يتقابل / يجتمع	usable land	أرض صالحة للاستخدام

Prepositions and Expressions

access to	الحق في دخول أو استخدام شيء	give out	يوزع
be carved out of	يكون منحوتاً من	give up	يتخلى عن - يستسلم
be influenced by	يتأثر بـ	look with envy at	ينظر بحسد إلى
come up to the surface	يصعد إلى السطح	make up songs	يؤلف أغاني
distinct from	متميز عن	sing babies to sleep	يغني للأطفال لكي يناموا
evolve into	يتطور إلى	take responsibility for	يتحمل المسؤولية عن
get through their work	ينجزون عملهم	throughout the world	في أنحاء العالم
give away	يوهب - يهدي	vary from place to place	يختلف من مكان إلى مكان
give off	يطلق - ينتج	write down music	يُدون الموسيقى

Derivatives

celebrate	يحتفل	celebration	احتفال	celebrated	مشهور
		celebrity	أحد المشاهير		

describe	يصف	description	وصف	descriptive	وصفي
distinct	يميز	distinction	تمييز / تفريق	distinctive	مميز
evolve	يتطور	evolution	التطور	evolutionary	تطوري
explode	ينفجر	explosion	انفجار	explosive	متفجر
practise	يمارس	practice	ممارسة / مزاولة	practical	عملي
vary (varies)	يتنوع	variety	تنوع / مجموعة متنوعة	various	متنوع / مختلف



Nabila: I'm looking forward to doing more on this project on festivals in different cultures. My English friend, Tanya, is staying with me and can help us.

Nahla: Hi Tanya, that's great. Nearly all cultures celebrate a good harvest because it means they'll have food for the next year.

Nabila: They're probably the oldest type of festivals, aren't they, Tanya?

Tanya: Yes, they are. In England, most towns and Villages have harvest festivals. People take fruit and vegetables to their local church. After the festival, these are given out to the poor.

Nabila: I know that some cultures have special winter festivals, don't they?

Nahla: Yes, like the Sapporo Snow Festival in Japan. How about looking at that festival for our project?

Tanya: Good idea. What happens there?

Nabila: Well, it isn't an old festival. It began in 1950 when some students decided to make snow sculptures in a park in Sapporo - that's the capital of Hokkaido, Japan's second largest island. Now it's one of Japan's largest winter festivals. Every year, for seven days in February, thousands of people enjoy looking at the sculptures which may be famous landmarks, like the Sphinx, or enormous models of well-known buildings.

Tanya: Really? That's very unusual.

Nahla: In China, they have a big festival in winter, too. I'd like to do something on this for our project. Chinese New Year's the most important day of the year.

Nabila: When do they celebrate that?

Nahla: It isn't the same day every year.

Tanya: Why's that?

Nahla: It depends on the position of the moon, but it's always between the 21st of January and the 19th of February. I remember watching a TV programme about it.

Nabila: How do people celebrate?

Nahla: Well, before the holiday, they clean their homes and buy new clothes. Then, people visit their relatives and give presents on the day after New Year's Day. There's a big procession, there's loud drum music and there are fireworks.

Nabila: That sounds really interesting. Chinese people all over the world celebrate this, don't they?

Tanya: What about doing something on an Egyptian festival?

Nahla: We have *Sham El-Nessim*, It's a festival to mark the beginning of spring.

Tanya: What happens?

Nabila: It's mainly a day when families spend the day together, usually in the open air. We have a meal of fish with eggs and green onions.

Tanya: I really want to see one of these festivals. Many of them have interesting music, too.

Nabila: You should ask your parents to take you.

Tanya: Yes, I'll suggest going to the Sham El-Nessim festival in Egypt next year.

Reading

Folk Music

In the same way that cultures have their own festivals, they also have their own traditional folk music: a particular style of music that uses different instruments.

Unlike other kinds of music, folk music usually develops in local communities. Even in one country, different areas, cities and villages often have their own distinctive styles. For example, the traditional music of Cairo is different from the music of other parts of Egypt. Distinctive styles developed because, in the past, most people were born and lived their lives in one village or one small area. Music was individual, not influenced by music from other areas.

Today, most modern music is written for entertainment. Most folk music, however, has a special purpose. Folk songs, for example, were made up to describe important historical events, to help people get through their day's work, or to sing babies to sleep. Until recent times, folk music was not written down. Children learnt it from their families, friends or neighbours.

The musical instruments used in folk also vary from place to place. The people of Upper Egypt, for example, often play the rababah, an instrument like a violin; the simsimiyya is the instrument of the Suez area. The oud is common in the folk music of Cairo. It was taken to Europe, where it evolved into a number of modern instruments.

Today, travel and modern technology have made it possible for anyone to listen to music not just from other areas, but from other cultures around the world. Because of this, distinctive folk music could disappear in future. With this in mind, it is our responsibility to do everything we can to protect the traditional music of our countries, our regions and our communities.

Language Notes

landmark

معلم هام

landscape

منظر طبيعي

landslide

انهيار التربة

- ✗ The Sphinx and Taj Mahal are famous landmarks in Egypt and India.
- ✗ The landscape along the banks of the Nile is very beautiful.
- ✗ The earthquake caused great landslide in our area.

distinctive مميز / واضح

distinguished متميز / بارز / شهير

✂ Mona's voice is very distinctive. I can recognise easily.

I'm pleased to welcome our distinguished guests to the conference.

statue تمثال قديم لإنسان أو حيوان

sculpture تمثال حديث يمثل فن النحت

✂ Look at this wonderful sculpture. It's made by a well-known artist.

People who visit Egypt are always eager to see the ancient statues.

snow الثلج أو الجليد (الماء عندما يتجمد ويصبح ثلجا) ice الثلج (قطرات الماء المتجمدة التي تسقط من السماء)

✂ Outside the snow began to fall.

✂ Would you like ice in your juice?

keen on + v. + ing

مولع بـ / مغرم بـ

✂ I'm not keen on going to the cinema.

unlike

على العكس من / بخلاف

✂ Unlike his father, he doesn't like music.

responsible for مسئول عن

✂ Fathers are responsible for their children.

responsible of مسئول من

✂ Children are responsible of their fathers.

responsible to مسئول أمام

✂ He is responsible to the minister.

☺ يأتي بعد suggest / insist on / recommend فعل ينتهي بـ ing أو that ويعدها فاعل ثم

inf. أو :should + inf.

✂ He suggested going / that we should go for a drink.

✂ He suggested that she should go for a drink. وكذلك المفرد الغائب بعده مصدر

giving away يهدى / يهب / يتخلص من

give up يقلع عن / يستسلم

give out يفرق / يقسم

give off يطلق / يخرج

✂ The shop is giving away a pen with each book that you buy.

✂ I tried the puzzle but gave up, as it was too difficult.

✂ The teacher asked me to give out a test paper to each student in the class.

✂ That old car is giving off a lot of smoke. ✂ The fire gave off a lot of heat.

☺ vary يتنوع ☺ various متنوع ☺ variety تنوع

✂ I can buy this shirt in various colours.

✂ The girls come from a variety of different backgrounds.

✂ Test scores vary from school to school .

☺ celebrate يحتفل ☺ celebration احتفال ☺ celebrity مشهور شخص ☺ celebrated = famous مشهور

✂ How do you usually celebrate New Year?

✂ The show is a celebration of new young talent.

✂ They had invited a number of celebrities (=people who are very famous) .

✂ My uncle is a celebrated professor.

☺ differ from يختلف ☺ differ about (on/over) ☺ differentiate يميز الفرق / يبين الاختلاف

✂ People differ from one another in their ability to handle stress.

✂ The two lawyers differed about (on / over) how to present the case.

✂ It's important to differentiate between fact and opinion.

✂ Its unusual nesting habits differentiate this bird from others.

☺ composer ملحن

☺ musician عازف

✂ My favourite composer is Beethoven. ✂ He is a talented young musician

☺ do sweeping يكنس / ينفذ ☺ do dusting ينفذ

✂ She did the dusting and sweeping alone.

Language Functions

Making suggestions	Responding to suggestions
How / What about + -ing? Shall we ...? Let's say ... We could.. Why don't we...?	That's what I think. I'm not sure about that. I 'd go with that. Sorry, I am busy. That's a good idea. Sorry, I don't agree.

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

- My younger brother has a very..... voice. I think he will make a good singer.
a) critical b) clinical c) musical d) historical
- We tried to do the quiz in the magazine, but we gave..... because it was too difficult!
a) up b) off c) away d) out
- The Egyptian Museum is a famous..... in Cairo.
a) landfall b) landlord c) landmark d) landfill
- Fawzi's family come from a remote..... in the far east of the country.
a) era b) region c) regain d) store
- The time that it gets dark the time of year.
a) concentrates on b) depends on c) blames on d) designs on
- Many countries celebrate the new year with.....
a) fire blankets b) fireworks c) fire fighters d) fire extinguishers
- The shop that has just opened is givingfree tea or coffee today. We should go!
a) up b) off c) away d) in
- Fruit and vegetables are less expensive this year because the farmers had a very good.....
a) storm b) drought c) food d) harvest
- Tarek is a very good..... He plays the violin very well.
a) pianist b) violet c) violinist d) violent
- Mobile phones all the time. They were large, then very small, and now some of them are large again!
a) evolve b) revolve c) provoke d) move
- Different have different festivals and different styles of music, don't they?
a) cultural b) cultured c) cultures d) culturally
- Put the ball in the right to make it easy to hit.
a) fireworks b) mark c) drum d) position
- Nearly all cultures.... a good harvest because it means they will have food for the next year.
a) celebrate b) collect c) collect d) invent
- Something that helps you recognise where you are, such as a famous building is a
a) landmine b) landfill b) land pond d) landmark
- The Snow Festival began in 1950 when some students made snow in a park in Sapporo.
a) sculptors b) carvings c) sculptures d) figures
- The quality of these crops from year to year depending on the rain.
a) varies b) evolves c) prefers d) stops
- The discovery of penicillin was a in the history of medicine.
a) landmark b) landowner c) landlord d) landlady

18. A: Are you going to the party?" B: I might. It
 a) intends b) pretends c) attends d) depends
19. We live in Zamalik. It is a very lovely
 a) cave b) hut c) community d) valley
20. I tried the puzzle but....., as it was too difficult.
 a) gave out b) gave up c) gave off d) gave up
21. This store sells clothes with very..... styles.
 a) destructive b) attentive c) preventive d) distinctive
22. When celebrating the harvest, it's traditional to offer a small part of the harvest as a gift.
 a) ball b) party c) feast d) festival
23. The plant can only be planted in tropical
 a) regions b) religions c) religious d) regional
24. Thousands of people jammed into People's Square to watch the.....
 a) fireside b) fire alarms c) fireworks d) fire brigades
25. The children gave their toys for a charity.
 a) away b) in c) up d) off
26. In his free time, he plays video games for
 a) entertainment b) movement c) development d) pavement
27. The Statue of Liberty is one of the most famous American.....
 a) landmass b) landfill c) landlord d) landmarks
28. You can buy this shirt in.....colours.
 a) very b) vary c) variety d) various
29. The chimneys of the factory gave..... thick, black smoke.
 a) in b) off c) up d) for
30. During the wedding, there was a of children carrying candles.
 a) procession b) process c) profession d) professional

2 Complete the following dialogue between Mohammed and Omar:

Two friends are making arrangements to visit their friend Ramy who is in hospital.

- Adel : Hello, Kamel. ①?
- Kamel : No, I'm not busy today. What's the matter?
- Adel : We should go and visit our friend Ramy who is in hospital.
- Kamel : ②?
- Adel : Because he had an accident.
- Kamel : ③?
- Adel : Yesterday in front of the conference Hall.
- Kamel : I think that we should pay him a visit.
- Adel : Of course ④?
- Kamel : Shall we take him something?
- Adel : Yes. ⑤?
- Kamel : That's a good idea ⑥?
- Adel : Tomorrow morning.

6 a) Translate into Arabic :

1. Festivals are an important part of our life. Most of the festivals are associated with religion, weather, or the harvest.

.....

2. Mass production brought down prices and meant that people could afford to buy things that had been too expensive for them in the past

.....

b) Translate ONE (1) sentence into English :

1- تهدف مؤتمرات السلام إلى وضع نهاية للحروب وتحقيق السلام العالمي.

2- إن تعاون الشعب مع الحكومة هو السبيل الوحيد لحل كافة مشاكلنا.

Structure

1- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf.

agree	يوافق	intend	ينوى	deserve	يستحق
arrange	يرتب	threaten	يهدد	afford	يتحمل
decide	يقرر	want	يريد	tend	يميل
wish	يرغب	demand	يطلب	manage	يتمكن
expect	يتوقع	prepare	يستعد	attempt	يحاول
hope	يأمل	seek	يسعى	long	يشاق
learn	يتعلم	refuse	يرفض	dare	يجرؤ
offer	يعرض	seem	يبدو	hesitate	يتردد
plan	يخطط	pretend	يتظاهر	sweat	يقسم
promise	يعد	cause	يسبب	mean	يقصد

- Everyone agreed to meet at the airport.
- I learnt to swim when I was three years old.
- What do you plan to do in the summer?

2- أفعال يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له ing

admit	يعترف	involve	يتضمن	quit	يتوقف عن
avoid	يتجنب	consider	يفكر في	prevent	يمنع من
mind	يمانع	put off	يؤجل	resist	يقاوم
enjoy	يستمتع	delay	يؤخر	appreciate	يقدر
finish	ينهي	postpone	يؤجل	miss	يفتقد
practise	يمارس	include	يشمل	propose	يفرض
suggest	يقترح	risk	يخاطر	adore	يعشق
fancy	يتخيل	imagine	يتخيل	anticipate	يتوقع
deny	ينكر	can't help	لا يستطيع أن يمنع نفسه من		

- He admitted borrowing my pen without asking me.
- Musicians practise playing their instruments for many hours a day.

3- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf. في الخاص أو فعل مضاف له ing في العام :-

hate / dislike	يكره	like	يجب
love	يجب	prefer	يفضل
begin / start	يبدأ	continue	يستمر في

- I hate getting water in my eyes. This hurts them.
- She loves to cook for her family this week.

⚠️ لاحظ :- إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال السابقة فإنه يأتي بعدها to + inf. :

Ex: I'd like to finish my work early today. I'd prefer to drink coffee.

4. أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf. إذا لم تتم أو فعل مضاف له ing إذا تمت :-

stop	يتوقف	forget	ينسى
remember	يتذكر	regret	يأسف / يندم
try	يحاول		

Note the difference: لاحظ الفرق

- remember + to + مصدر : يتذكر أن يقوم بعمل شيء ما
~~He remembered to see the man.~~
~~He remembered, and then saw the man.~~
- remember + v. + ing : يقوم بعمل شيء ثم يتذكر أنه فعله
~~He remembered seeing the man.~~
 = First, he saw the man, then he remembered.
- forget + to + مصدر : ينسى أن يفعل شيئاً
~~Nadia forgot to meet the customer. = She didn't meet the customer.~~
- forget + v. + ing : يفعل شيء ثم ينسى أنه فعله
~~She forgot meeting the customer. = She met him but couldn't remember.~~
- regret + to + مصدر : يشعر بالأسف لأنه من الضروري أن يفعل شيئاً
~~He regretted to say that my brother had an accident.~~
 = He was sorry that it was necessary to say it.
- regret + v. + ing : يشعر بالندم لأنه فعل شيئاً أولم يفعله
 - He regretted saying that my brother had an accident.
 = He was sorry that he had said it.
- try + to + مصدر : يحاول عمل شيء وغالباً لا ينجح
 - He tried to climb the tree but he couldn't. = He failed to climb the tree.
- try + v. + ing : يحاول عمل شيء وغالباً ينجح / يقوم بعمل شيء ليرى نتيجة
~~He tried climbing the tree and did it. = He succeeded in climbing the tree.~~
~~A: I have a bad headache.~~
 B: Try taking an aspirin. = Take an aspirin and see the result.
- stop + to + مصدر : يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئاً
~~He stopped to read his paper.~~
 = He stopped what he was doing to read the paper.
- stop + v. + ing : يتوقف عن عمل شيء
~~He stopped reading his paper.~~
 = He had read what he wanted to read.

5. نستخدم v + ing بعد to كجزء من هذه التعبيرات :-

take to	يعتاد علي	object to	يعترض
be / get used to	معتاد علي	look forward to	يتطلع الي
be accustomed to	معتاد علي	due to	بسبب
prefer to ...	يفضل علي ...	in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
own up to	يعترف بـ	contribute to	يسهم في
lead to	يؤدي إلى	be opposed to	معارض لـ
devote to	يكرس لـ	be exposed to	يكون عرضة لـ
owing to	بسبب	thanks to	بفضل

✗ He is used to getting up early.

6- نستخدم فعل مضاف له ing بعد هذه التعبيرات :-

be busy	مشغول	Be worth	يستحق
have difficulty (in)	يجد صعوبة في	It's a waste of money	مضيعة للمال
It's no good = It's no use	لا فائدة من	It's a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
There is no point in	لا فائدة من	feel like	يود / يريد
How about	ما رأيك في	It's fun	إنه لمتعة
What about	ما رأيك في	don't mind	لا يمانع
can't stand / bear	لا يحتمل	Would / Do you mind	هل تمانع
can't help	لا أستطيع منع نفسي	can't deny	لا أنكر

✗ She has difficulty (in) breathing. ✗ I feel like having a cold drink.

✗ It's a waste of money buying that house.

- ملحوظة هامة : عندما تعني كلمة "to" لكى "يتبعها المصدر فقط :

Ex: I study hard to get good marks.

Exercises

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

- Karim admittedthe plate and said he was sorry.
a) breaking b) to break c) to breaking d break
- Shaimaa stopped..... children's books when she went to secondary school.
a) reading b) to read c) read d to reading
- Do you remember..... at that hotel? It was very comfortable.
a) staying b) to stay c) to staying d) stay
- Maya admitted a mistake and said, "Sorry."
a) making b) to make c) make d) with making
- We don't have any bread because Ali forgot some from the baker's.
a) buying b) to buy c) buy d) to buying
- It was strange in England because we were not used to people cars on the left.
a) drive b) drove c) to drive d) driving
- I regret that book. It's not very good.
a) to buy b) buying c) buy d) to buying
- On my way to school, my father stopped a newspaper.
a) to buy b) buying c) buy d) bought
- When the children stopped everyone clapped.
a) to sing b) singing c) sing d) to singing
- Plants use energy from the sun their food.
a) made b) making c) to make d) has made
- She stopped and put down her pen.
a) write b) to write c) written d) writing
- My uncle doesn't enjoy in big cities.
a) drive b) to drive c) driven d) driving
- On my way to the station, I stopped about Fatma.
a) asking b) ask c- to ask d- asked
- In 1954, the government decided The High Dam.
a) built b) building c) to build d) had built
- Tourists come to Egypt the pyramids.
a) visit b) for visit c) to visit d) visiting
- She promised me as soon as the plane lands.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| a) to phone | b) phoned | c) would phone | d) phoning |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
17. We expect the English test this year.
a) pass b) to passing c) passing d) to pass
 18. They suggested for a picnic in the park.
a) to go b) goes c) has gone d) going
 19. I avoided sun burnt last week.
a) getting b) to get c) to getting d) get
 20. I forgot my friend last week. I should have done this.
a) phone b) to phoning c) to phone d) phoned
 21. They expect thousands of people Sapporo for the Snow Festival.
a) visit b) to visit c) visiting d) to visiting
 22. My brother is learning the Oud.
a) play b) to playing c) to play c) playing
 23. Before you go to London, you should practise..... English.
a) to speak b) speak c) speaking d) to speaking
 24. On my first day at school, I remember into the classroom and seeing my teacher.
a) going b) to go c) to going c) go
 25. When I'm older, I want.....an engineer.
a) be b) being c) to be d) to being
 26. Soon, I expectif I passed the driving test.
a) find out b) to find out c) finding out d) to finding out
 27. The kidnappers told the parents the police.
a) not to inform b) not informing c) do not inform d) did not inform
 28. A: Did you remember her the money.
B: No, I didn't. But I'll see her tonight and I promise not to forget this time.
a) to give b) being given c) giving d) to giving
 29. We don't want anybody that we are here.
a) know b) knowing c) known d) to know
 30. Our teacher of English allows..... questions at the end of the lesson.
a) asking b) to ask c) asks d) asked

2 Read the passage then answer the questions: (August, 2004)

Sleep has a powerful influence on our lives. The traditional theory about sleep is that our brain needs to rest for several hours to refresh itself and to 'file' in our memory everything that happened to us during the day. If we are not allowed to sleep, we eventually die.

However, Ray Meddis, a scientist at University, has a fascinating new theory. He suggests that we don't really have to sleep at all. We sleep only because our brain is 'programmed' to make us do so. According to Dr Meddis, the 'tiredness' we feel at the end of the day is produced by a chemical mechanism in the brain which makes us sleep. We are 'programmed' to feel 'sleepy' at midnight, even if we have spent the day relaxing or doing nothing. He believes that the unpleasant symptoms we suffer when we don't sleep enough are not because we have not rested, but because we have disobeyed our brain's programming. But he believes that if scientists could "turn off" the sleep mechanism in our brain, we could live completely normal lives without sleeping. So is sleeping a waste of time? Even Dr Meddis does not deny the great psychological value of sleep, and he asks us, "if scientists invented a pill which keeps you awake for ever, would you take it?"

A- choose the correct answer from a , b , c , or d

- 1- Sleep (effects- affects – afflicts – conflicts) our lives

- 2- Our brain needs to rest to (feels – fresh – file –rifle) in our memory what happens daily.
- 3- Eventually means (final – end – finish – at the end of)
- 4-The traditional view is that we sleep because -----.
- a) we are programmed to do so b) the brain needs to rest
- c) the body needs to rest d) the memory needs to rest
- 5-We suffer from unpleasant symptoms when we don't sleep enough because ...
- a) we have not rested. b) we feel sick.
- c) our brain is turned off d) we did not follow our normal routine fixed by our mind.
- 6- The tiredness we feel at the end of the day is produced by
- a) a chemical organism b) a chemical machine c) a chemical mechanism
- d) our heart

B -Answer the following questions:

1- What happens if people don't sleep?

.....

2- According to Dr Meddis, could we live without sleeping? Why?

.....

3- What is Dr Meddis' theory about the reason for tiredness?

.....

4- Suggest a title to the passage.

.....

C- Writing

4 Finish the following dialogue. Munir is going with Wagdy to his grandfather's house.

Munir : What did you promise your mother before we left?

Wagdy :

Munir : I'll help you tidy your grandfather's house. Where shall we start?

..... ?

Wagdy : We can't tidy his bedroom as he usually sleeps at this time.

Munir : OK.

Wagdy : Yes, let's start in the kitchen. That's a good idea.

Munir : After that

Wagdy : The sitting room will take much time.

Munir : When he gets up we

6 a) Translate into Arabic :

1- The 20th century will be remembered for its scientific revolution.

.....

2-Our age is the age of the atom, space and revolutionary medical achievements.

.....

B) Translate into English:

1- إن الجهود التي تبذل من أجل تحسين الصحة لا يمكن أن تتم بنجاح إلا بتعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة.

.....

2- لابد أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لجذب المزيد والمزيد من السياح حتى يمكننا أن نزيد دخلنا القومي.

.....